

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AND OF ITS APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEAR 1842.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS.			
DISBURSEMENTS.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Amount under each Head.
His Excellency the Governor	1 1 8	506 4 0	5,000 0 0
Private Secretary and establishment ..	1 1 8	506 4 0	506 4 0
Executive and Legislative Councils ..	3 0 0	1,215 0 11	1,221 0 11
Colonial Secretary's Department ..	14 10 1	6,415 17 6	6,426 16 4
Department of His Honor the Superintendent, Port Phillip ..	0 16 6	3,576 15 10	3,577 15 4
Colonial Treasurer's Department ..	8 14 6	3,631 16 0	3,631 16 0
Colonial Agent General in England (No. 1.) ..	208 6 8	—	—
Department of the Sub-Treasurer, Port Phillip ..	6 3 3	960 17 0	960 17 0
Auditor General's Department ..	—	2,972 7 9	2,972 7 9
Customs ..	0 7 0	9,468 13 0	9,468 13 0
Customs, Port Phillip ..	8 17 11	4,732 17 11	4,732 17 11
Post office ..	371 17 2	18,714 12 11	18,714 12 11
Post office, Port Phillip ..	0 9 8	2,256 14 6	2,256 14 6
Agent for the Clergy and School Estates ..	—	1,207 13 7	1,207 13 7
Department of the Surveyor of Distilleries ..	—	414 9 10	414 9 10
Commissioner for the assignment of convict servants ..	—	28 17 6	28 17 6
Harbour Master's Department ..	3 12 2	4,188 5 5	4,188 5 5
Harbour Master's Department, Port Phillip ..	34 16 2	670 14 0	670 14 0
Colonial Storekeeper's Department ..	—	1,427 7 0	1,427 7 0
Government Printer's Department ..	357 0 0	1,785 17 11	1,785 17 11
Printing and Advertising for the Government establishments at Port Phillip ..	—	1,632 18 0	1,632 18 0
Colonial Agent General, (No. 1.) ..	171 11 10	118 15 0	118 15 0
.. .. .	891 13 9	60,256 6 10	60,256 6 10
SURVEYOR GENERAL.	8 13 0	17,756 6 9	17,756 6 9
Paid by Colonial Agent General, (No. 1.) ..	600 0 0	608 9 2	608 9 2
Department of the Surveyor General, Port Phillip ..	69 3 10	7,45 3 9	7,45 3 9
.. .. .	664 17 7	35,726 6 5	35,726 6 5
DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS. ..	—	—	—
Department of the Colonial Engineer ..	30 15 5	10,844 16 7	10,844 16 7
Department of the Colonial Architect ..	—	1,759 6 6	1,759 6 6
Public Works and Buildings, (No. 2.) ..	684 0 6	31,145 2 11	31,145 2 11
Paid by Colonial Agent General, (No. 1.) ..	1,366 15 7	—	—
Department of Public Works, Port Phillip ..	85 2 5	2,086 4 5	2,086 4 5
Public Works and Buildings, Port Phillip ..	—	33,727 4 5	33,727 4 5
District Surveyor, Sydney ..	—	350 0 0	350 0 0
.. .. .	2,118 13 11	79,942 14 11	79,942 14 11
RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.	—	—	—
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	—	—	—
Salaries and allowances ..	130 1 0	11,028 1 11	11,028 1 11
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, (No. 1.) ..	97 7 6	38 0 10	38 0 10
For the building of Churches and Parsonages, (No. 2.) ..	—	4,225 7 11	4,225 7 11
Salaries of the Clergyman at Port Phillip ..	—	200 0 0	200 0 0
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.	—	—	—
Salaries and allowances ..	—	2,423 8 3	2,423 8 3
For the building of Churches and Ministers' dwellings, (No. 2.) ..	—	1,472 9 0	1,472 9 0
Salaries of the Clergyman at Port Phillip ..	—	411 5 0	411 5 0
Building a Church at Geelong ..	—	—	—
WESLEYAN.	—	—	—
Salaries ..	—	920 0 0	920 0 0
For the building of Churches and Ministers' dwellings, (No. 2.) ..	—	882 15 0	882 15 0
Salaries of the Minister at Port Phillip ..	—	173 2 0	173 2 0
ROMAN CATHOLIC.	—	—	—
Salaries and allowances ..	—	3,561 5 0	3,561 5 0
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, (No. 1.) ..	719 18 2	—	—
For the building of Churches and Ministers' dwellings, (No. 2.) ..	—	3,222 3 6	3,222 3 6
Salaries of the Clergyman at Port Phillip ..	—	200 0 0	200 0 0
Building a Church and Minister's dwelling, Melbourne ..	—	974 6 0	974 6 0
.. .. .	977 7 0	30,115 4 9	30,115 4 9
ORPHAN AND SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS. ..	—	—	—
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.	—	—	—
Male Orphan School ..	—	2,652 11 7	2,652 11 7
Female Orphan School ..	—	1,821 5 10	1,821 5 10
Towards the erection of new orphan schools ..	—	887 11 11	887 11 11
Schools established prior to the year 1837 ..	30 3 8	2,719 5 3	2,719 5 3
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	19 3 0	168 7 8	168 7 8
For the building of school-houses ..	—	346 16 5	346 16 5
Schools at Port Phillip, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	17 4 0	35 7 4	35 7 4
PRESBYTERIAN.	—	—	—
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	75 14 10	712 18 8	712 18 8
Towards the erection of a school-house at Bathurst ..	—	79 0 10	79 0 10
Schools at Port Phillip, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	—	5 7 4	5 7 4
Building a school-house, Melbourne ..	—	93 19 0	93 19 0
WESLEYAN.	—	—	—
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	—	220 1 5	220 1 5
Schools at Port Phillip, ditto ..	—	60 1 1	60 1 1
INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL. ..	—	—	—
Schools at Port Phillip, conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	—	22 7 6	22 7 6
British and Foreign School Society ..	—	300 0 0	300 0 0
ROMAN CATHOLIC.	—	—	—
Institution for destitute Roman Catholic children ..	—	1,270 0 1	1,270 0 1
Schools established prior to the year 1837 ..	6 13 4	650 17 8	650 17 8
Schools conducted according to the Regulations of September, 1841 ..	—	484 15 6	484 15 6
Schools at Port Phillip, ditto ..	—	87 16 3	87 16 3
.. .. .	146 18 10	12,622 10 11	12,622 10 11
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.	—	—	—
Health Officer and Medical Board ..	—	325 0 0	325 0 0
For the support of Free Paupers in the several Colonial Hospitals, for the year 1841 ..	2,534 18 6	—	—
Hospital Establishments at Port Phillip ..	6 10 10	750 16 1	750 16 1
Amount paid for the support of patients in the Lunatic Asylum—Less the sum of £2,037 5s. 6d. repaid by the Commissariat Department for the treatment of Convicts ..	66 19 6	908 10 11	908 10 11
In aid of the Sydney Dispensary, an equal amount having been received by private subscriptions in the year 1841 ..	—	329 6 6	329 6 6
.. .. .	3,008 8 9	2,822 16 0	2,822 16 0
PENSIONS.	—	—	—
Paid in the Colony ..	—	1,009 8 1	1,009 8 1
Paid by the Colonial Agent General (No. 1.) ..	375 0 0	—	—
.. .. .	375 0 0	1,009 8 1	1,009 8 1
ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. ..	—	—	—
Judges of the Supreme Court ..	9 19 0	3,518 8 04	3,518 8 04
Law Officers of the Crown ..	123 0 3	5,527 18 04	5,527 18 04
Supreme Court Officers ..	641 11 5	188 8 7	188 8 7
Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors ..	145 14 5	2,241 11 3	2,241 11 3
Judge of the Supreme Court, Port Phillip ..	—	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
Law Officers of the Crown, Port Phillip ..	—	700 0 0	700 0 0
Supreme Court Officers, Port Phillip ..	—	924 17 1	924 17 1
Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors ..	—	281 1 6	281 1 6
Quarter Sessions and Clerks of the Peace ..	1 9 5	2,247 17 3	2,247 17 3
Allowances to Witnesses and Jurors ..	62 10 2	2,000 17 1	2,000 17 1
Courts of Requests ..	29 14 6	3,004 0 9	3,004 0 9
Courts of Requests, Port Phillip ..	—	532 17 2	532 17 2
Department of the Sheriff ..	51 2 10	3,370 9 8	3,370 9 8
Department of the Deputy Sheriff, Port Phillip ..	16 3 10	815 9 9	815 9 9
Coroners ..	49 3 10	1,825 12 8	1,825 12 8
Coroners, Port Phillip ..	8 10 0	165 14 6	165 14 6
.. .. .	1,039 7 10	56,826 0 11	56,826 0 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Previous Year.	Current Year.	Amount under each Head.
Police, Sydney ..	103 4 0	11,094 17 4
Police, Country Districts ..	576 12 5	32,686 8 9
Police, Port Phillip ..	45 17 6	5,820 13 11
Water Police, Sydney Harbour ..	—	3,671 16 20
Water Police, Port Phillip ..	4 15 9	573 16 20
Mounted Police ..	515 6 9	14,582 13 11
Mounted Police, Port Phillip ..	—	2,389 14 11
Border Police ..	286 15 10	9,988 17 5
Border Police, Port Phillip ..	214 6 5	1,754 7 5
Native Police, Port Phillip ..	—	770 12 04
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, on account of the Mounted and Border Police ..	2,352 0 4	—
.. .. .	4,908 18 10	79,659 2 21
GAOL ESTABLISHMENTS.	—	—
GAOL, Sydney ..	—	5,888 8 10
GAOL, County Districts ..	23 0 8	458 7 7
GAOL, Port Phillip ..	92 1 2	4,636 1 0
.. .. .	115 1 7	9,983 14 11
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.	—	—
Government Domain, Parramatta ..	605 17 6	605 17 6
Colonial Museum ..	608 12 9	608 12 9
Colonial Museum, Sydney ..	200 0 0	200 0 0
Inspector of Slaughter Houses, and of Cattle for Slaughter ..	—	200 0 0
Gratiuity Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General, for services while employed in exploring the Interior beyond the boundaries, in 1835 and 1836 ..	—	1,061 6 4
Gratiuity to Mr. G. W. Newcombe, for continuing the compilation of an Index to the Government Gazette ..	—	60 0 0
Gratiuity to Lieutenant Gorman, for services rendered to the Colonial Government, while acting as Commandant of the Penal Settlement at Moreton Bay ..	—	20 0 0
Expenses of the Visit of His Excellency the Governor, to Moreton Bay ..	—	64 0 0
Stationery, Bookbinding, Almanacs, and Newspapers, for the several Colonial Departments ..	—	1,323 0 1
Stationery, Law-books, Public General Acts and Parliamentary Papers, including charges for Freight, Postage and Insurance, paid by the Colonial Agent-General ..	—	314 5 8
Fuel and Light, for the several Colonial Public Works and Buildings ..	—	735 4 10
Furniture for Government Houses, and the several Colonial Departments ..	—	323 0 5
Expense of Lighting the Streets of Sydney ..	—	471 18 8
Cost of Clothing provided in advance to meet urgent demands ..	—	509 19 11
Expense of the Passages of Convicts transported to Van Diemen's Land ..	—	152 15 0
Expense of the Passages of Convicts transported from Port Phillip to Van Diemen's Land ..	—	15 0 0
Expense of Erecting Pounds, and allowances to Poundkeepers ..	—	57 14 4
Expense of Incorporating the Town of Sydney ..	—	251 19 6
Expense of Incorporating the Town of Melbourne ..	—	151 1 7
Lithographic Plans for Sites, 750 copies ..	—	10 0 0
Amount deposited in the Sydney Savings Bank, to the credit of James Holt, a Prisoner of the Crown ..	—	18 1 8
Commission on the Amount collected from Poor Settlers for Wheat distributed to them by Government ..	—	2 16 0
IMMIGRATION.	—	—
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, (No. 4.) ..	10,344 18 0	10,344 18 0
Paid by the Colonial Agent General, (No. 4.) ..	1,831 8 6	18,179 6 3
.. .. .	12,176 6 6	102,828 18 3
ABORIGINES.	—	—
District of Port Phillip, (No. 5.) ..	909 19 2	8,016 6 6
Other Districts of the Colony, (No. 5.) ..	20 5 8	1,800 6 6
.. .. .	930 2 10	9,816 13 2
CROWN LANDS.	—	—
Commissioners of Crown Lands beyond the Borders of Location ..	26 12 3	3,984 4 11
Commissioners of Crown Lands beyond the Borders of Location, District of Port Phillip ..	—	900 0 0
Commissioners of Crown Lands within the Borders of Location, District of Port Phillip ..	—	434 6 0
Expense of the Commission for hearing and determining on Claims to Land ..	0 13 4	674 12 5
Quits Rents returned ..	—	222 5 5
Expenses on Licenses to Depasture Stock, and to Cut Timber on Crown Lands, refunded ..	—	50 0 0
Fees on Licenses to Depasture Stock, on Crown Lands, District of Port Phillip, refunded ..	—	20 0 0
SPECIAL PAYMENTS.	—	—
Drawbacks returned by the Collector of Customs, Sydney ..	—	1,723 15 10
Other Duties returned by the Collector of Customs, Sydney ..	—	72 2 6
Drawbacks returned by the Sub-Collector of Customs, Port Phillip ..	—	80 14 6
Amount paid in satisfaction of Claims on the proceeds of a sale of Cattle and Property ..	—	34 0 4
Reimbursement of an amount over-paid into the Colonial Treasury, by the Registrar of the Court of Requests, at Newcastle ..	—	6 17 10
Assessment on Stock by the Commissioners of Crown Lands, returned ..	—	6 7 6
Assessment on Stock by Commissioners of Crown Lands, District of Port Phillip, returned ..	—	31 10 3
Repayment of a sum lodged in the Colonial Treasury, on account of the Surgeon Superintendent of the ship <i>George Fife</i> , in 1839 ..	—	10 0 0
Repayment of a fine imposed on J. R. Harper, for non-attendance as a Juror ..	—	5 0 0
Reimbursement to the Government of New Zealand, of the amount received in Sydney, as the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands in New Zealand, in 1841 ..	—	9,128 11 2
Paid for medicines supplied to the New Zealand Government brig <i>Victoria</i> , in 1840 ..	—	8 19 5
Passage of a constable of the Adelaide Police to South Australia ..	—	10 0 0
.. .. .	8 19 5	4,217 14 7
Adjustment of advances made to Wm. Macpherson, Esq., while Collector of Internal Revenue, to enable him to defray the following expenses incurred on account of the Public Service, viz.:— For collecting and tending the Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, of W. Warby and others, convicted of Cattle stealing in 1836 ..	—	716 6 6
Pay of extra Clerks employed in the Department of Internal Revenue in 1836 ..	—	253 9 6
Stationery, Printing, Binding, and Sundry Expenses, for the same Department, in 1836 and 1837 ..	—	18 1 11
Purchase price of the Plough Inn, Liverpool Road, on 18th June, 1836 ..	—	108 1 4
Amount paid to Mr. C. H. Chambers, Solicitor, in satisfaction of his claim on the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated property of Ebenezer Knox, convicted of Cattle stealing in 1835 ..	—	105 18 2
Rent of Land temporarily leased, refunded ..	—	314 0 8
Purchase price of Land refunded ..	—	36 8 8
Quit Rents returned ..	—	21 0 0
Total Disbursements	28,518 9 2	475,190 17 8
Balance on 31st December, 1842	—	503,768 9 4
TOTAL	—	534,028 9 04

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE FRENCH IN THE PACIFIC.
(From the Times, April 12.)

THE most recent communications which have taken place between the English and French governments on the subject of the British Protestant missionaries in the Society Islands, are calculated to dispel the apprehensions of the French Government, and to awaken among a very respectable, but not very enlightened, class of persons, M. Guizot has given a distinct assurance to the British Ambassador in Paris, that missionaries and congregations of all sects, would be not only tolerated, but equally protected, by the authority of France in the South Sea Islands, and that the same protection would be carefully and impartially extended to all the mercantile and temporal interests of the subjects of a friendly power.

This engagement on the part of the French Ministry is quite sufficient to secure to the English missionaries the fair exercise of their pastoral office. For the maintenance of their influence over the people, and of "the Protestant ascendancy" in Otaheite, they must trust to the superiority of their doctrine, and we presume that their lives and conversation will not be so much a disadvantage to the cause they are sent to defend. The presence of Roman Catholic missionaries in the South Sea Islands is no novel occurrence. A Roman Catholic Church, served by four priests, has long existed in Otaheite; and to any one who is acquainted with the success of the Catholic missions throughout the globe, for the last 300 years, the exertions of the London Missionary Society will not appear to require any exclusive privileges. The difference between the Protestant and the Roman missions may be described in very few words. Unlike the latter, in the period the business of foreign missions in this country has chiefly devolved upon representatives of the dissenting persuasions which exist in Great Britain; whilst the Roman Catholic missionary, whether from Paris or from Rome, spoke the language and assumed the authority of a representative of a constituted and universal church. To account, apparently, for the success of the Roman Catholic Missions throughout the globe for the last three hundred years. We cannot spare time to expose the ignorance or gross unfairness of this statement; but must content ourselves with reminding our readers, that the successes of Protestant Dissenting Missions during the last fifty years, throw into the shade those of the Roman Catholic during the three preceding centuries. But who does not see that the very circumstance that the British missionaries assume no such ecclesiastical authority, and are wholly unconnected with any National Establishment or State Church, is that which ought to have disarmed foreign rivalry, and protected them against hostile interference? The Church justly remarks, that if Governments begin to take upon themselves to preach and push a religious propaganda, the consequence would be a revival of the religious wars of other days. "Our great complaint against France," remarks our Contemporary, "and especially against M. Guizot, is, that he has entered upon this bigoted and dangerous policy of religious rivalry. Whilst the Court of Cardinals in the Tuileries, and its knot of priests, are anxiously extending Catholicism in America and the Pacific, M. Guizot has raised the same standard in Europe and in Asia. Throughout the Levant and the East, M. Guizot has replaced the tri-colored flag by the old *labanoon* of Constantinople. Throughout the entire empire of Turkey, M. Guizot has sent agents to represent France as the only pure Christian and Catholic land, the only country through which the Christians of the East could be saved from the yoke of infidelity. Money has not been spared in this cause; and the Syrian convents, and that supremacy which French fleets and armies were forbidden to assert, is, by M. Guizot's policy, to be attained by the *Croix*. In *hoc signo*, *vincit*, is M. Guizot's circular to his envoys in the Levant. St. Louis, could he have laid aside the courage and activity of the soldier, and remained merely the bigot and the saint, would have adopted no other policy. Were all this the result of religious zeal, the effort would deserve the credit of sincerity; and even those who deprecated the re-introduction of religious propaganda into international politics, might applaud the piety and energy of the act. But this crusade of the nineteenth century has been got up in the name of Catholicism, by a nation which glories in the profession of Infidelity, led by a minister who prides himself on being a Protestant. Surely, certainly, was the pretension of religion to political ends so scandalous and baseless."

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD STANLEY, COLONIAL SECRETARY.
Portman-square, Feb. 15th, 1843.

MY LORD,—It is only under the most sanguine assurance that your Lordship, an eminent and statesman of most extensive views, would, in the course of always open to conviction, that I should again to renew a communication with your Lordship; but I am somewhat relieved from embarrassment on account of the subject being of such vital importance to thousands, may tens of thousands of helpless and destitute fellow-creatures, who are being solely protected and sustained in this renewed appeal to your Lordship by the strongest of all motives or claims, viz., humanity.

About eight months since, I think your Lordship must be aware that I ventured to address you in your official capacity as Colonial Secretary, respecting a bill introduced by your Lordship to Parliament for regulating the sale of crown land in the Australian Colonies.

Suffice it to say, after I had thoroughly examined the nature of this bill, I did not hesitate respectfully to point out to your Lordship that such a measure was not likely to be either beneficial to Government, or calculated eventually to work well for the Australian Colonies.

I therefore earnestly entreated of your Lordship to examine some practical and competent persons from Australia (then in England) as to the probable effect of such a proposed act, before it passed into a law. I even treasured further, for I assured your Lordship, that should the Imperial Parliament pass an Act of such a tendency, it would not fail to prove obnoxious and ruinous in the extreme to the whole colony, causing total prohibition to emigration and colonization, and in fact that I verily believed that the contemplated sale of crown land would be a waste land sold at 2½ per cent. itself, and thereby become ineffectual.

Notwithstanding all I adduced or offered to prove, as to the destructive policy of such a mode of selling the waste crown lands, your Lordship carried the measure through Parliament without once dissenting. I have been the result, Sir George Gipps' late despatches will be a sufficient answer.

If I may judge from the contents of the Sydney papers, lately arrived, there find the colonists had examined the New Australian Act, "for regulating the sale of land belonging to the crown," and as I previously predicted to your Lordship, they have unanimously denounced it as ruinous, and an impolitic measure altogether.

We have deemed it advisable to avoid

mixing up commercial considerations with the religious question involved in the occupation of Polynesia by the French. It is certainly of some importance, not to Great Britain only and to her Australian Colonies, but to America also, that the independence of these Islands should be guaranteed, and the maritime stations they afford, be accessible, as now, to merchant men of all nations. It reflects no credit upon the sagacity of our Government, that they should have allowed the independence of Tahiti to be placed in jeopardy after our protection had been repeatedly and earnestly invoked. Still, it is not the unwise neglect of our commercial interests that we feel disposed to complain of, so much as the culpable disregard of the higher interests entrusted to us, which has been exhibited in this pernicious abandonment of the field of Protestant Missionary labour to the armed apostles of a licentious Jesuitism. That there are persons in this country, calling themselves Christians, who would prefer to see Polish Missions, even in connection with a foreign power, established on the ruins of the flourishing societies planned by Protestant Missions in the Dissenting communities, is, unhappily but too certain. The Times is an article worthy of M. Guizot himself, contrasts the Protestant and the Roman Missions in the following significant terms:—"Until a comparatively recent period, the business of foreign missions in this country has chiefly devolved upon representatives of the dissenting persuasions which exist in Great Britain; whilst the Roman Catholic missionary, whether from Paris or from Rome, spoke the language and assumed the authority of a representative of a constituted and universal church." To account, apparently, for the success of the Roman Catholic Missions throughout the globe for the last three hundred years. We cannot spare time to expose the ignorance or gross unfairness of this statement; but must content ourselves with reminding our readers, that the successes of Protestant Dissenting Missions during the last fifty years, throw into the shade those of the Roman Catholic during the three preceding centuries. But who does not see that the very circumstance that the British missionaries assume no such ecclesiastical authority, and are wholly unconnected with any National Establishment or State Church, is that which ought to have disarmed foreign rivalry, and protected them against hostile interference? The Church justly remarks, that if Governments begin to take upon themselves to preach and push a religious propaganda, the consequence would be a revival of the religious wars of other days. "Our great complaint against France," remarks our Contemporary, "and especially against M. Guizot, is, that he has entered upon this